

# Amazing Grace

Traditional

Adagio

Measures 1-2: Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 1: quarter rest, quarter note G4. Measure 2: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fingering: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Measures 3-4: Treble clef. Measure 3: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 4: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

Measures 5-6: Treble clef. Measure 5: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 6: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fingering: 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Measures 7-8: Treble clef. Measure 7: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 8: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fingering: 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Measures 9-10: Treble clef. Measure 9: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 10: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fingering: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Measures 11-15: Treble clef. Measure 11: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 12: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 13: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 14: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Measure 15: quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4.

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Musical notation for measures 1-2. The treble clef staff shows a 3/4 time signature. Measure 1 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. Measure 2 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting for these chords: measure 1 has an open string (0) on the high E string and frets 1 and 3 on the B and D strings; measure 2 has an open string (0) on the high E string and frets 1 and 3 on the B and D strings.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. Measure 4 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting: measure 3 has frets 1, 2, and 3 on the B, D, and G strings; measure 4 has frets 1, 2, and 3 on the B, D, and G strings.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. Measure 6 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting: measure 5 has frets 5, 4, and 5 on the B, D, and G strings; measure 6 has frets 5, 4, and 5 on the B, D, and G strings.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. Measure 8 contains a whole note chord with notes G4, B4, and D5. The guitar tablature below shows the fretting: measure 7 has frets 3, 1, and 3 on the B, D, and G strings; measure 8 has frets 3, 1, and 3 on the B, D, and G strings.

12

TAB

T	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	3
A	2	0	5	2	4	5	3	4
B	3	3	2	0	4	5	3	3

15

1.  $\frac{6}{8}$  Cl

2. *rit.*

TAB

T	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A	2	3	0	2	0	1	2	0
B	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3

# Practice Tip Sheet

## The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

## The Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

## The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

## Musical Starting Points:

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)

## Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

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